pair of saddlebags and blanket, found in possession of the prisoner, were recognized as belonging to the deceased. The arrest was made at the house of Wor

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Wakeling, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
The morning train from Baltimere to this place yesterday, met with an accident about a hundred miles

terday, met with an accident about a annoted miles east of here. One of the wheels of the forward engine broke, and the engine was thrown over an embankment a distance of 100 feet. The ears remained upon the track, and none of the passengers were injured; but the fireman, Christian Zeigler of Frederick County, Md. was instantly killed, and the required. Md. was instantly killed; and the engineer, Thomas McKinley of Baltimore, was seriously injured. FATAL ACCIDENT AT FITCHBURG, MASS.

FITCHICEG, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
Two men, Palmer Feuton and John Goggin, were last night suffocated in the gas works in this place by the leakage of gas. Mrs. Fenton and her child were rendered insensible, but will probably recover.

SUICIDE.

WHELLING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

James Taylor, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Virginia, I. O. O. F., committed suicide this morning in a fit of temporary insanity.

RELIEVING VESSELS IN DISTRESS. Bostos, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States frigate Merrimae to cruise up as far as the Banks of Newfoundland to relieve vessels that may be in distress. She will leave on Saturday.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
The machine-shop of Harrison & Loring, on First street, South Boston, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$25,000. Insured.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From Our Special Reporters.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856. The Central or National Americans, who gave the victory to the North yesterday on the proposition to repeal the Twelfth section and stand on the Constitution, have backed down to-day, and given a triumph to the South. Conciliation and harmony ruled this morning in Sansom Hall, and the vote of yesterday was reconsidered by the changing of the New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware Wisconsin and parts of other Western delegations. The object is to avoid driving off the Southern delegates by a bare repeal of the Twelfth Section, but to propose and put through an entire substitute for the National Platform of June. There are several platforms proffered for this-one by Mr. Sanders of New-York, which proposes to let the Americans of each State put forward such a statement of principles as they shall severally please, only provided they maintain the degma that "Americans shall rule America," and the change of our naturalization laws, so as to require a 21 years' residence by a foreigner in order to secure the right of suffrage. But the following platform, the production of that political chameleon Vespasian Ellis, and agreed to by the Councils in the District of Columbia, is the favorite proposition at this moment. It was proposed in the Council this morning by French 8. Evans of Virginia, the defeated Anti-Administration candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and was greated with much satisfaction

by the Centrals: First: An bumble schnowledgment to the Supre-First: An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for his protecting care wouchasfed to our fathers in their successful Resolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the ilberties, the independence, and the nulon of these States.

Second: The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American wast rule America, and to this end, natiseben citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and maintains) offices or government employment in preference to nature

alized citizens, nevertheless; Fourth: Persons bern of American parents residing tempo arily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born

Fourth: Persons born of American paronts residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born cilizens, but

Fifth. No person should be selected for political station (whether native or of foreign birth), who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any toreign prince, potentate, or I'ower, or who refuses to recognize the Pederal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

Sight: The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several States and, to this end, noninterference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

Second: The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized cilizens of the United States permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of almission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided change, that home but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

Eight: An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native-born citizens to the right of soffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

Night: A change in the laws of naturalization, making a con-

and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from inding upon our aboves; but so interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

Tenth: Opposition to any union between Church and Siste; so interference with resignous faith or worship, and no test oaths for office except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform

Elerenth: Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in

platform

Eleventh: Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

Tred/th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until side laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent indicial authority.

Thirtechn: Opposition to the rockless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing.

"Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservicincy to the stronger, and an insient and cowardly bravado toward the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional salitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to sulfrage in Kanasa and Nobraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kanasa and Nobraska; as shown in the venture of the Bronson from the Collectorship of New-York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious away officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the other prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

Fourteenth: Therefore, to remedy existing evils and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" apon the principles here.

Fourteenth: Therefore, to remedy existing evils and prev-the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, would build up the "American party" upon the principles he inhefore stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and unit-upon those purely national, and admitting into said party American citizens (referred to in the 3d, 4th and 5th section who operly syow the principles and opinions herefore-pressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platfor Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members of Provided and who will subscribe their names to this platfor Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members of them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant. Fifteenth: A free and open discussion of all political prin less embraced in our platform.

es embraced in our platform.

Mr. George C. Bennett of New York this forenoon submitted "the following charges against Brother "Thomas H. Ford of Ohio:"

varied the State of New-York, and used his influence and ex-pended his efforts to secure the success of the Black Republican and foreign party — party whose principles are antagonistic to those of the American party. Second: That as a seculing member of this National Council at its June session of 1835, he is not entitled to a seat with us at this time.

at this time.

Third: That he is now in conference with the Black Republican and foreign party, and pledged to use his influence to divide and distract the American party, and to rally all the power be can command to favor the Pittaburgh Black Republican Convention, which is to meet our Friday, the 22d, in that place.

The introduction of this fire-brand created a vast deal of noise and confusion, and Mr. Bennett, its au-

ther, threatened to be carried out a cold, disagrecable, d——n corpse before he would give up his right to be heard on that subject. But the President ruled it all out of order, and Mr. B. "still lives," and got another lick at his pet grievance, the presence of his "Brother Ford," in his explanation on a Yea and Nay vote. Bro. Ford took no notice of the attack, and is as calm as a Summer morning. His speech yesterday, which was a bold and pungent assertion of the doc-trine that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional was a rankling thorn in the sides of the South Americans, and they regard him with great bitterness of When the Council adjourned at 31 o'clock, the

platform of Mr. Evans, above quoted, was directly before it for adoption. The South had moved amendments to make it Pro-Slavery; the North had moved to add the minority resolution of the June Council, reaffirmed at Cincinnati in November; and a strong and excited and decisive session is looked for this evening. The Central or National Americans are clearly in the minority by themselves, and can only carry the Council by a union with either the North or South-Americans. More likely than anything else, the Council will break up without accomplishing any

The Nominating Convention meets to-morrow morn-

ing at 10 o'clock. Additional delegates in considerable numbers are arriving, and most of them are impressed to fill up vacancies in the Council. There must be now about 200 different delegates to both bedies in the city.

[By Telegraph.]

From Our Special Reporter PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21-2 p. m. The Council has reconsidered the Ely and Brewster proposition, by a vote of 97 to 87. The Southern men ave had numerous additions from home, and the New-York men nearly all voted to reconsider. We are all back where we were yesterday morning.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

This morning charges of Black Republicanism were formally introduced against Mr. Ford of Ohio by Mr. Bennett of New-York, and ruled out of order amid excitement.

The repeal of the twelfth section was debated till

124 o'clock by the friends of that section. A motion was made to reconsider yesterday's vote in favor of the Ely and Brewster proposition. The Council refused to lay this motion on the table by a vote of 85 to 71-a triumph of Twelfth Sectionites. The reconsideration is likely to be carried. The doughfaces are increasing. They propose to save the South a direct defeat on the twelfth section by making an entirely new Platform, substantially neutral on Slavery. SECOND DISPATCH.

9 p. m.—The evening session opened at 5 o'clock, with the feeling that the business of Platform-making must be finished before adjournment. Gen. Zollicoffer of Tenn. declined to continue his speech. The previous propositions having been tabled, Mr. Danenhower of Ill. moved the Platform of Mr. Evans (sent in myafter noon letter) as a substitute for the June National Platform, and called the previous question. Mr. Corwine of Ohio moved the following in place of the Sixth Article of the proposed substitute:

ARTICLE 6. The unqualified recognition and meintenance of the reserved rights of the several States and the calification of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and the preservation alike of public and private trust and faith, and to this end we declare, as a cardinal principle of our Platform, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Umon any State tolerating Stavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory embraced under that Compromise.

order. An appeal was taken, but lost-107 to 63-a defeat of the North by the South and Central Americans. After speeches by Mr. Spooner of Ohio and Mr. Perkins of Conn.-the latter a very searching and candid discussion of the Slavery question-all sides demanded the question on the motion of Mr. Danenhower. It was divided, and the Yeas and Nays first taken on the abrogation of the whole of the June

the old Platform, its friends began to think they had been bitten, and wanted to back out and unite the questions, but it was too late. Messrs, Elv and Keith of Mass., in voting to strike out, pledged themselves to put in the substitute also. Mr. Barker alone of the New-York delegation voted No, making a speech doubting the good faith of the Northern Americans. Other Central and Southern Americans voted Yea, trusting to the honor and good faith of the gentlemen to vote for the substitute. Col. Bolling of Va., said his Bible taught love to man and faith in God, and he voted No. Mr. Botelier of Va., feared the Greeks bearing alms, and voted No. Gov. Call of Fla., voted Yes, in order to save the Union and the party, and said We must stay here till we can agree upon a Platform." Gov. Johnston of Pa., did not want to be charged with bad faith hereafter, and in giving his vote in favor of the striking out, said he should vote No on the substitute of the Illinois gentleman unless it was amended to suit him. The delegate from Henry M. Fuller's district in Pennsylvania, said, in giving his vote, that his district could not elect another American Member of Congress unless the party went in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Many Northern members gave notice that they should vote against the substitute, and denied that there was any bad faith in doing so. Mr. Eustis of La., (Catholic), refused to vote, and the representative of the rival Council voted No. President Bartlett voted No.

The taking of the vote occupied an hour and a half. At least half of the delegates made speeches when their names were called, and at times the greatest disorder prevailed.

The vote was declared, and the old platform was abrogated-Yeas, one hundred and thirty-eight; Nays, fifty-one. By States-Yeas; New-Hampshire - Massachusetts two, Connecticut six, Rhode Island four, New-York thirty, New-Jersey four, Delaware two, Florida one, Pennsylvania thirty-three, Lonisiana one, California one, Tennessee two, Ohio twenty-two, Wisconsin four, Indiana two, District of Columbia two, Illinois four, Iowa two. Nays: New-York one, Maryland six, Virginia nine, North Carolina two, Louisiana two, California one, Arkansas two, Tennessee nine, Kentucky nine, Indiana one.

The question was immediately pressed on the substitute platform, the previous question still holding and cutting off all debate, all propositions for amendment and all new motions.

Mr. Peck of Conn. moved to adjourn size die. Ruled out of order, amid cries of "No, no!"

On the substitute Mr. Colby of New-Hampshire voted No. His colleagues, Messrs, Ely and Brewster, and Messrs. Arnold and Keith of Massachusetts voted Yes, and the rest No. Connecticut all No, save Mr. Booth, who was absent. Mr. Perkins of Connecticut voted No, for three reasons: first, because the new Platform embraces the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty as to the Territories; second, because while the Twelfth Section meant something-this means nothing; third, because this Council bas no right to make a Platform for the Nominating Convention of to-morrow.

There was a long and trying struggle and great disorder before the voting on the substitute was finished. It was declared at 9 o'clock—Yeas, 108; Navs, 77, and so carried.

Great rejoicings followed from the Nationals; and the New-Yorkers, to whom the result is mainly due, were essentially jubilant. Scenes of terrible confusion followed. Criminations and recriminations were rife, and it seemed several times as if the assemblage would break up in a row. But it survived it all, a great deal better than the party will the new Platferm. Several Western members pronounced the party dis-solved, and dead and said they could not carry their

people on such a Platform.

At 91 o'clock the Council adjourned, after giving cheers for the President, for Tom Ford, for Ohio, as represented by the Cincinnati member, who voted for the Platform and for almost everybody else.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Midnight.—The defeated North are in private caucus at the Merchant's Hotel to see what they will do about it. The Centrals and Nationals are talking of their pet candidates for the nominating Convention to-morrow, and the South Americans are consoling themselves with drinking. It is impossible to answer the question, "What of the morrow!" The adoption of the new platform has enlivened the

Nationals, and they will press a nomination pretty strongly. Law has the most friends of any single peron, but Fillmore and Erastus Brooks have their backers. The North will probably oppose a nomina-tion, and if she is made to do so then the bolt which did not come off on the platform will probably take place. The Northern side was badly engineered in the fight on the platform. The New-England and Ohio delegates had agreed to go together for a single propo sition, to repeal the Twelfth Section, but Ely Brewster betrayed them and put the North in a false position, from which it never extricated itself.

The following is the official vote on the adoption of

NAYS-Mesers. Colby and Emery.

NAYS-Mesers. Coby and Emery.

YEAS-Mesers. Ely, Keith, Brewster, Robinson and Arnold.

NAYS-Mesers. Richmond, Wheelwright, Temple, Thurston.

Summer, Allen, Sawin and Hawkes.

NAYS-Messes Sperry, Dunber, Tock, Booth, Holley and

YEAS-Messrs, Chace and Knight, NAVS-Messrs, Simons and Nightingale

TEAS—Messrs, Cimous and Nightingale.

YEAS—Messrs, Walker, Oskley, Morgan, Woodward, Reynolds, Chester, Ownes, Sanders, Whiston, Nichols, Van Densen, Westbrock, Parsons, Picket, Campbell, Lowell, Sammons, Cakes, Seymour, Squire, Cooper, Burr, Hennett, Marvine, Möller, Stephers, Johnson, Wetmore, Hammond, and S. Seymour, Nay—Mr. Barker.

YEAS-Messrs. Clement and Smithe YEAR-Mesers, Codell, Alexander, Wirehester, Stephens and

Brist. Navs-Messra Pursell, Ricand, Pinckney and Kramer. Navs-Mosers, Bolling, McHogh, Cochran, Boteler, Pres'or

FT, ORIDA-YEA-Mr. Call. Yea-Mr. Call.

Yeas-Mosers, Desher, Weeks, Lyon and McCielian.

Yeas-Mesers, Freeman, Nanciele, Gossier, Smith, Gillinam, Hammond, Wood, Gilford, Clyde, Pyle, Farrand and

NATS-Mesers, Johnson, Sewell, Jones, Parker, Heistand, Kare, Kinkaid, Coffee, Carlisje, Crovode, Edie, Sewall and Power.

YEA-Mr. Logan. NAY-Mr. Fowl

YEAR-Meass. Brownlow, Bankhead, Zoilicoffer, Buston, Campbell, Donaldson, Harris, Ellow and Beloat. NAVS-Messrs. Nelson, Reedyland Picket.

YEAS—Mesers. Stowers, Campbell, Raphael, Todd, Clay. Joodice and Burtlett. Navs—Mesers Shanklin, Jones, Carpenter, Gist, Underwood.

YEAN-Messrs, White, Nach, Simpson and Lippitt,
NAYS-Messrs, Gabriel, Olds, Ford, Barker, Potter, Stanbaugh, Rogers, Spoomer, Hedges, Kyle, Lees, Swigart, Allison,
Fishback, Thomas, Corwine, Chapman, Ayres and Johnson,
VEAY-Messrs, Sheets and Phalps,
NAY-Mr. Messrs, Edward, Fletcher and Hocksday,
NAY-Mir, Brecken dge.

YEA-Mr. Wood.

YEA-Mr. Wood.

YEA-Mr. Wood. YEAS-Mesers, Lockwood, Cook, Chandler and Gillies, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. YEAS-Mesers, Ellis and Exerc.

YEAS-Messrs, Danenhower and Allen. Navs-Messrs, Jennings and Gear.

NAYS—Messrs, Vebster and Thorington, YEAS. 198. NAYS—Messrs, Webster and Thorington, YEAS. 198. NAYS. 77.
To the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

The Know-Nothing National Council passed this evening the Platform of Principles, as published on the 15th of February in The Washington Organ, as a substitute for the whole platform established by the June Convention. The vote stood 108 to 77.

Various speakers from Ohio made speeches-some declaring that the platform was a death-blow to Americanism in Ohio, while others expressed themselves content, and defended Mr. Ford of Ohio from the charge of Black Republicanism made by Mr. Bennett of New-York.

10 p. m.—The Know-Nothing National Council is still in session, but will probably soon adjourn sine die 11:15 p. m .- The motion to adjourn sine die was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to adjourn to meet in New-York in June next finally prevailed.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

It has been said (Joel Barlow to the contrary notwithstanding) that we have never an American epic to our backs. Did you ever happen to see 'The Freedoniad," an epic poem in twelve or twenty-four books, (I forget which,) by Dr. Emmons-not the great Theologue of that name and style, and the last of the cocked hats-but the brother of the once celebrated Orator Emmons, better known in these parts as Pop Emmons, from his uniting the sale of that drinkable to his public rhetoric, and who answered the purpose of thoughtless lads thirty years ago which Doctor Mellen, and Pratt. the Great American Traveler, do now ? never did I have, and am willing to put the ques-tion of the existence of an American Epope for ever at rest by oath before any competent magistrate (except a slavecatching commissioner) to the I have not seen this national work for a fact. quarter of a century at least, though I have diff-gently searched after it often, and would give a a tride for the sight of a copy. I shall not, there-fore, attempt any analysis of the fable, or any account of the machinery, or any criticism of its style. The only thing germane to my present purpose, and which brought it to my mind as I took up my pen, was the Table of Errata, which occupied I remember several pages, and of which this was but a faint specimen. "Book VII., c. 1.563, for but a faint specimen. "Book VII., c. 1,563, for Blood, read Milk!" I could not but remember such things were when I saw the havor your types made among my innocent sentences week; such as "usefulaces" for "uselessness"—
"things of less importance" for "things of real four or five others. I do not blame the compositors, for I suppose they are so used to what Tony Lumpkin calls "the d—d cramp hand" of your-selves and correspondents, that when they have set before them a clear, elegant, legible, calli-graphic specimen like my manuscript, they don't know what to make of it. I merely mention it to know what to make of it. I merely mention it to save my commentators and posterity the trouble of buffeting their brains about these obvious corruptions of my text by an authentic statement of it. How many men Shakspeare would have hin-dered making fools of themselves had he only

been as considerate as I am! been as considerate as 1 am:

There has been somewhat of a stir in the Railway World here since I last wrote you. This World, which has been added to the Plurality before existing within the last quarter of a century, has through almost as many revolutions as the respectable planet where we live. And I imagine it has not yet settled down on that solid and permanent basis which will yet make it a safe one to depend upon. At first nobody had any faith in railways, and capitalists invested their money in them something as those of old Rome did theirs-in the gulf which yawned in the forum-rather with an eye to a possible public advantage than from any immediate hope of a direct return. But they succeeded so marvelously well, and the dividends were so large and so sure for many years, that, as in all other kinds of business, the temptation to extend was too strong to be resistedso railways and branches were run into any corner of the country where they were asked for. in the firm belief that they must of necessity run well if they ran at all. Money could be had Saint Paul and Sidney Smith were by no means the only men who, if they could honestly wish that all men were even as they were in other respects, must at least except their bonds. So the business was everdone and competition put down the prices of the stocks, and contracted as comthe dividends were stopped off, and at last the shareholders have been aroused to the necessity of doing something, and that something has been to raise the rates very materially on most of the reads. Whether this will prove to be the wisest measure cannot be told as yet. Its tendency will be unquestionably to determine the blood to the head, the population to the city and its imme-diate environs; but whether it will be sufficient to keep down the receipts to their present point we must wait at least a year to have the elements of

knowing.

I find, however, that many intelligent men of business think that this is not a remedy which reaches the cause of the distemper. These people say (for, observe, I do not speak of my knowledge) that the railway offices, those of many others of our corporate bodies, are regarded as a kind of Hospitals of Invalids—some say of Incurables—where a comfortable provision for life can be made for decayed lawyers, brokendown politicians, and merchants, trade-fallen: that the need a candidate has for the office is rather considered than the need the office has of him. The control of these offices, of course, it in the hands of the large shareholders, who are often well inclined to quarter an agreeable friend. whose means are less than his deserts, on the corporations in question. Now, it does not neces-sarily follow that because a man is an entertaining table companion, an admirable reconteur, of an in-

fallible taste in wine, and of a judgment beyond ap-peal in billiards and at whist, that he is the best pos-sible person to manage so complicated a machine as a railway. Though, of course, these virtues and accomplishments are not incompatible with the most perfect fitness for the business. But these observers say that whenever there is an attempt on the part of the smaller shareholders toward a revolution, the tocsin is sounded, and from all the clubs the friends of the incumbents rush to the rescue of their pets, and their rights of pasturage in these commons have thus grown into a kind of prescription. I have no personal means of knowing whether these inquirers have hit on the real cause of the evil, or whether they have merely laid hold of the readiest explanation that came hand for the very unpleasant fact of a stoppage of dividends. But this is the way they talk.

This question of the prices of railway traveling is one of no small importance to this city. The railways have virtually made the circle of country within a radius of twenty miles the mere suburbs of the city. Indeed, they have put the whole State en rapport with the metropolis. Their tend-ency has been to draw off the business men of the city into the country for twenty miles round for their domiciliation, who go up to business every day by rail; so that, though the population of Boston proper is something under two hundred thousand, if the men who get their bread daily there and their families and servants be reckened is, who would have had to live in the town had it not been for the railways, it would be nearly if not quite double that number. This state of things has been produced in a great measure by the policy of the railways to encourage the removal of this class of persons by the inducement of season tickets at moderate rates. Within a year the prices of these tickets have been raised from 25 to 100 per cent, which must have the effect of diminishing the flow of population from the city, in future, if not of rolling the tide backward upon it immediately. It is to be hoped that the juste milieu, which will exactly adjust the claims of public accommodation and of corporate profit, will be hit upon at last. It is quite as essential to the interests of the one as of the other that this nice problem should be accurately solved.

There was rather an odd attempt in the Board of Overseers of Harvard College last week to make it look as if Judge Loring's rejection as Law Professor was not on account of his part in the kidnapping of Burns but because of the incom-patibility of the Professorship and his of Judge of Probate. A Mr. Bradford, who voted against Judge Loring, wished to put himself rectus in curia as to this matter, and made this explanation. As if half a dozen days in a month were any obstacle to the discharge of his duties as Professor! And when ludge Story was Judge of the Supreme Court at Washington, and yet had time enough for his Chair To be sure there was a slight difference men. It is true that there was a general feeling of disgust at the sort of favoritism which had always made Judge Loring's support a part of the creed of the Whigs before Mr. Webster knocked them on the head. His appointment to the Lectureship, which was to be the entering wedge for the Professorship, was regarded as sayoring the Professorship, was regarded as savoring strongly of a job for the purpose of providing at the public expense for one not capable of providing for himself. The Bar did not look with an eye of favor on the appointment of a man to such a post, who, if he were not absolutely incompetent. notoriously less competent than five hundred other lawyers in the State, at the least. And when his udicial character and the legal type of his mind had been tested in Burns's case, it certainly did not improve his standing with the respectable part of the profession. This element undoubtedly en-tered into the dicision of the Board. But had Judge Loring not sent Burns back he would most infallibly have been Law Professor at Cambridge at this moment. And this is unquestionably one of the providential overrulings to be discerned in the history of that villany. No polymer appears the history of that villany. No, no 'we cannot afford to spare the set off of that rejection against the adhering disgrace of that hideous business. It is bad enough, and too bad, after that is al-

lowed, as it must be and is. The Opera Company have had another very good week; so good that the impresario intends staying yet another, instead of intercalating one for you before opening at Philadelphia on the 25th. I have no doubt that he will find his account in it.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856. The prominent issue in our State election in April next will be, no more Slave States, and Freedom for Kansas. Through one or more political organizations the people of this bustling manufacturing State will carry out their Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration sentiments. The old Free-Soilers of Rhode Island have held one or two preliminary meetings, elected Delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, and started a paper to promote unity of action among the friends of Freedom throughout the State.

To-day the Temperance men held a Convention in Providence, which was fully attended, and after much animated discussion on the expediency of making the Slavery issue the only one in the Spring election, a platform was finally adopted embracing Territories, as the two objects to be secured in the election of State officers and members of the As-Some of the best Temperance men in the State,

in view of the threatening aspect of the Siavery question, and considering that free institutions vere in immediate peril from Southern encroachments, were strongly in favor of postponing the Prohibitory Law movement, and uniting all the Anti-Nebraska men in the State on the single and simple issue of no more Slave territory. large majority of the Convention thought otherwise, and some of the speakers went so far as to say that the Temperance cause in Rhode Island was of more importance than Freedom in Kansas or anywhere else. This sentiment seemed to be the prevailing opinion in the Convention. was sorry to notice that such was the fact. I if the Anti-Nebraska voters in this State should finally fail to concentrate their votes on one ticket. the Democratic or Administration party will carry the State, and Rhode Island will then stand committed to Border Ruffianism, and probably its electoral vote in the Fall given to the Presidential

andidate of the Slaveocracy.

There are such powerful influences at work here to bring about a union of Straight Whigs and Pierce and Douglas Democrats, that it is feared by some of the wisest among us that our Sham Democracy, by taking the cotton interest of Rhode Island under its fatherly care, and promising that the Democratic Sepators in Congress will support the Spring, in spite of the united opposition. A perfect union of all sections of the Anti-Nebraska forces is necessary to defeat the party, which hopes, through the aid of Caleb Cushing and the cotton nanufacturers of the State, to retain its offices

What will give increased interest to our Spring election, is the fact that upon the Legislature then to be chosen devolves the responsible duty of electing an United States Senators for six years, to take the place of Mr. James, whose term expires in 57. There are many aspirants for the honor, Mr. James himself being one of the foremost. But-no matter, the people prefer Dr. Wayland or Thomas Davis.

THE KANSAS MEETING AT NEW-HAVEN.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

and the good-will of the South.

NEW-HAVES, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856. At the Kansas meeting lately held at Brewster's Hall in this city, and very numerously attended. Gen. Pomeroy gave a simple, plain and most interesting account of affairs in that Territory from the beginning of Northern emigration to the present time—his statements being interspersed with bursts of elequent de scription and arguinent. The company of which Gen. Pomeroy was one, although the first organized en igration from Kiew-England, found the Territory

pre-occupied by an organized emigration from Slave States that had preceded-a historic circumstance that if ever it shall come to President Pierce's knowledge cannot but affect him with peculiar horror, as it puts the attempt to "control domestic institutions" quite on the wrong side of his pleadings. But the meanness, the unfathomable iniquity, the mingled coward ice and brutality exhibited by the Slave propagandists and invaders in their entire movements are so revolting that, when all the facts shall be brought by investigation into a single view, and exposed clearly to the inspection of Congress and of the nation, the higher inspection of Congress and of the nation, the higher class of Southern politicians—such, for example, as Mr. Aiken seems to be—must put themselves aloof from the atrocious combination, with all its antecedents and concemitants, its legislation and delegation, or stand ever after as mere glided Appearance of probity and phantoms of honor, fit only to conduct gracefully an elected rival to the chair, and afterward to sustain any act of dishonor or crime that may suit their political preferences. Gov. Shankland also, being accidentally the control and being called to the platform additional control and being called to the platform additions. at the meeting, and being called to the platform, addi-ed to the richness of the occasion, both by the words which fell from his lips and by giving us a sight of the man whom we had read of as rising alone and unsup-perted in presence of a prejudiced court and a hostile bar, and so bearing himself, amid frowns and threats, with his facts and affidavits that the Federal Judge—

like Felix—trembled.

But the impressions of the evening were yet further deepened and extended when Charles B. Lines, esq. deepened and extended when Charles B. Lines, esq.—a home-born citizen of New-Haven, whose years have been laden with public labors, respect and honors—the father of a numerous family—a consistent, fearless and pacific man—announced, in a brief series of observations, the ideas and inducements that ought to lead many citizens—and young men especially—to transfer their citizenship to Kansas, and his own expectation, his middle age notwithstanding, to tread that soil in a few weeks as a settler. He advised young emigrants not to fill their imaginations with the smoke and dust of conflict—of which they need see none at all by emigrating in large numbers—but to lay their account in the rich black soil, like to that on which he was intending to make his mark and impression. He should go prepared, however, to make such other impressions less congenial to his taste as he might be driven to in case of hostile interference with his peaceful labors—a case of hostile interference with his peaceful labors—a case, however, that he expected as little as he desired

it.

By the resolutions which were passed you will per-ceive that encouragements are held out to companies going from these parts. You will perceive, also, if you read them, that the resolutions themselves were not you read them, that the resolutions themselves were not meant to be vapid and unsubstantial. New-Haven has lately raised four thousand dollars for Kansas, and other thousands will, I suppose, come forth from time to time, as Jeff. Davis shall proupt messages and proclamations that show our citizens the necessity. It side this they will contribute for schools and churches.

AYE-AYE.

THE INDICTED GAMBLERS.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED IN THE CASES OF THE BROTHERS

NORRIS. After the disposal of several persons by arraignment in the Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Capron called up the case of William and Eden Norris.

Mr. Mervin R. Brewer, counsel for the accused, read additional affidavits, in substance as follows:

Mr. Lewis F. De Forrest has known defendants
many years, and never knew of any acts of dishonesty

Charles Hopper had been acquainted with defendants twenty years, and was well satisfied from his knowledge of their character for truth and veracity; he was satisfied that any promise they made hereafter

he was satisfied that any promise they made nereative in regard to engaging directly or indirectly in gambling would be faithfully kept.

Mr. Fisher, No. 283 Bowery, deposed—That he rented in April last to Pierre B. Wesson a portion of the premises No. 283 Bowery, for a coal office; that subsequently the premises were underlet, deponent believes, to the accused parties, but that on the first of February this year, Wesson surrendered the premises to deponent.

Mr. Wesson deposed—That the premises passed into the hands of the accused parties in September last, but they having surrendered to him, they had now passed into the hands of the landlord, Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Jacob A. Love, No. 127 Orchard street, deposed

That he was a butcher; that on the first of January
ast, Eden Norris spoke to him about going into the hist. Eden Norris spoke to him about going into the butchering business with him; that since they have had frequent conversations together about it, and have leased a shop to commence business, in accordance with a partnership agreement, to go into effect as soon as the matter of the indictment against Norris should be settled. Mr. John D. Park, bookbinder, deposed that he

Mr. John D. Park, bookbinder, deposed that he learned his trade under one of the defendants, William Norris, and was a journeyman in his employ for many years; that during that time he never knew of any acts of dishonesty in the defendant; that in the early part of January last, before the complaint in this case had been made, defendant applied to deponent for employment, and, subsequent to the indictment being tound, again applied, and deponent had intended to give detendant employment as soon as the charge againt him was disposed of.

Mr. Brewer further stated that he had advised his clients, under all the circumstances, to enter a plea of guilty, he believing that a knowledge of the facta as shown would do much to influence the Court to suspend judgment in their cases. He desired to say also that he had learned that his statement, made on Wednesday, as to the Captain of the Eighteenth Ward Police having entered the premises of the accused on the night of the arrest in citizen's dress, was not true. He cheerfully made the correction. In submitting the affidavits Mr. Brewer said he would pledge his own

affidavits Mr. Brewer said he would pledge his own reputation that the defendants would abide by and fulamonytis Mr. Brewer said he would abide by and fulfill any promise they made.

The Court—In the case of these parties it appears
that up to September last one was a butcher and the
other a bookbinder—both honorable pursuits. For
some reason, about that time they leased premises
previously used for a gambling house, with the view of
entering into that course of life. But it also appears
that about the last of December, or first of January,
they made up their minds to discontinue to January,
they made up their minds to discontinue to January,
they made up their minds to discontinue that business,
and in pursuance of that resolution disposed of their
interest in that lease, and immediately set about looking for more reputable employment. The affidavits
produced set forth these facts, and we must credit
these unless we take the position that nothing is true
that is said in favor of persons who at one time have
been guilty of crime, or are under arrest, or are in the
course of prosecution. That would not be a reasonable
ground to take. The Court has a right to know nothing except what comes through a proper channel—

except what comes through a proper channel— ugh affidavits produced in Court. The Court has rough affidavits produced in Court. The court are right to be governed by influences which are rought to bear out of doors—did the Court so try to ought to bear out of doors—did the Court so try to influences are both not, it would fail, as the influences are both ways. And now that I am upon the subject, I will act, if would fail, as the inherence are both ways. And now that I am upon the subject, I will advert to a very singular characteristic in regard to this case. There is a very general cry and desire on the part of the community that all kinds of crime should be presecuted with energy, to eradicate it if possible. Such representations have been made to me by very many most respectable citizens, and I have listened to them as one citizen listens, and I have listened to them as one citizen listens to another, without any design that they should influence my action one way or the other. I have proceeded with the administration of justice to the best of my ability. Many who have visited me have come with general statements that this vice was one of great magnitude, and should be put down; and they expressed the hope that I would pursue all rightful measures to eradicate it. But as a general thing, it has been represented that there is a particular case of the number in which pleas of guilty have been entered, and in which there are strong circumstances in mitigation—the party has a wife and family dependent upon him, or he has resolved to do better, or other reasons. Well, I sick a pin there. But in a few moments another man comes and he gives me the same general homily against vice, but he, too, points me to a special case in which he thinks to a special case in which he thinks there. But in a few moments another man comes and he gives me the same general homily against vice, but he, too, points me to a special case in which he thinks I could well exercise elemency in behalf of the party. Here, too, I stick a pin; and so they continued to come until hart night, when I found that six of these nine cases had been designated to me as ones which which were deserving of being favorably considered by the Court. This morning, before I had partaken of my breakfast, parties called upon me and represented that two of the three remaining cases—that of the Mesers. Norris—should be made exceptions of in dealing with the parties, which left the case of Mathews the only one about which I had not been conversed with. But while eating my breakfast I was again called out. A gentleman desired to see me in reference to Mathews, and he hoped that I would make his case a favorable exception to the others. I informed him that Mathews case had been disposed of the previous day. Here, then, I had requests from respectable parties to except each of the sine parties who stand convicted before the Court, though hopes were entertained that in every other case the offenders would be visited with the utmost penalty of the law. This shows hew little public sentiment should have to do with such matters. A person sitting on the Bench can do nothing but act mon viment should have to do with such matters. A person sitting on the Bench can do nothing but act upon evi-dence brought before him in a legitimate way, which can be filed on the records of the Court, and be rered to whenever the action of the Court is called in He must act for himself, and take the re-ty of his acts upon his own shoulders-g his own conscience. This course I pursue, without the least reference to what ellect it will have upon me here-after. For a week past I have taken pains to in-quire into these several cases. If I had not done so, I would be unable to discriminate, and would have to

punish all alike. But common sense would dictate that it was not probable all were deserving of the same punishment. During this time I have learned many facts in relation to these persons, and I had made up my mind what I should do. I had concluded in the cases of the Norrises and Mathews—to say rething of the other cases—from the representations incicating clearly, if you can rely upon what is sworn to, that they had left the business without knowing complaints had been made against them, and made up my mind that these three at least were entitled to the benefits of the elemency of the Court. I have thought that with the knowledge on their part that this exercise of the Court's discretion did not exempt them at all from punishment, but only put off for the day—that judgement still hangs over them and can be executed whenever public justice, in the estimation of the public presecutor, seems to require it—if they really had left the business before the complaints were made, and the highest evidence which can be afforded by anybody has been given, going to show that they had quit their course of life,) and were about to enter into the presecution of honorable business, I think it will strake every mind that it would be the hight of injustice against such individuals to bring them up after they had entered upon this course of reform—so far as the prescution of honorable business, I think it wilk strike every mind that it would be the hight of injustice against such individuals to bring them up after they had entered upon this course of reform—so far as we have any light, with sincerity—punish them and render them infamous for some old act before they had formed these resolutions. They could well say What is the use of reforming if you bring up all these old matters. They come forward like honest men and say We have been guilty, we cannot defend ourselves; and they bring in affidavits showing that they had abandoned this business. It seems to me, therefore, that it would not only be a proper exercise of the discretion of the Court, but justice would seem to require that their cases should be made an exception, for the law certainly takes more pleasure in vindicating its power and influence by showing mercy than it does by inflicting punishment; and it only inflicts punishment when no other course will answer. Under these circumstances I will yield in these two instances to the prayer of the petitioners, and authorize this judgment to stand suspended over these men, with the assurance on my part that if they are ever guilty of this or any other kindred vice I shall feel myself justified in ordering the execution of judgment against them. I did this same thing in the case of Mathews, and have been informed this morning that it was the very worst thing I ever did in my life.

Mr. Busterd—Some very gross slanderer, Sir.

The Court—I only tell this to show how little we

Mr. Busteed—Some very gross slanderer, Sir.

The Court—I only tell this to show how little we know after all we have done. I believed I did right and I believes on low; it shows how uncertain things are after all the pains we may take to bring out the

The defendants then left the Court.

A boy of about seventeen years of age was put upon his trial on a charge of highway robbery in assaulting a man named James Hamilton, in Cherry street on the night of the 13th inst., and taking a gold watch from s person. Hamilton testified that he had been drinking freely;

that three persons, of whom the defendant was one, committed the offense; one of the three kicked him several times, and the pursoner took the watch and chain from him. It being considered unsafe to convict upon such restimony, the District-Attorney accepted a verdict of assault with intent to commit a robbery. Judg-

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday night. ANDREW H. GREEN, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Gilbert, the Clerk, called the roll, and a quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A memorial was presented from the School O flicers A memorial was presented from the School O flicers of the Fifth Ward remonstrating against the establishment of deally Normal School, which measure originated in the late Board. The memorialists remonstrate against the measure of the schools; as uncless, on the ground that Teachers should be placed over the lower classes, and be required to work their way upward as they became experienced; as the introduction of a false and pernicious system; at present a scholar in one school is appointed Teacher in another; also carries with her the best method of the school she leaves; as injurious to Teachers. What is mest needed in young Teachers is practical experience, and not mere education. The petitieners remonstrate on behalf of the Principals on the following grounds: Priest: "That schools already supply them." Second: "The Principals "best micrestand the vacancy and are the best fitted to fall it." I hard. "The inconvenience of procuring a teacher from the Normal School will be greater than the inconvenience of going without one." The memorialists remonstrate against it on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit, and on behalf of those whem it pretends to benefit and one benefit and one behalf of the processory outlay made for practical and necessary purposes.

The document was referred to the Nor

Commissioner Nati son, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Normal School, presented the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That section 9 of article 18 of the By-laws be amended by striking out all after the word "in" in the fourth line, as printed in the Manual of 1855, and inserting as follows: "Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, "Arithmetic, and History of the United States."

Resolved, That the Executive Committee on Normal Schools be and they are hereby authorized to employ such additional temporary assistance as may be necessary to put in force the provision of resolution adopted May 30, 1835.

The matter elicited considerable debate—Mr. National schools are all the second of the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Williams was in favor of a daily Normal

Mr. VILLIAMS was in layou to a day visiting. School, but decidedly opposed the lowering of the standard. He would make it higher.

Mr. Apams contended that the Board had no authority to establish a delly Normal School of the kind proposed.

Mr. PHILLIPS was in favor of the School and the measures required by the necessities of the system. A proper grade of teachers is inevitably necessary, but while the highest grade should be aimed at, expediency would seem to require a little flexibility in the rule; and the rejection of algebra and

branches not being generally taught in our lemmas granular schools.

Mr. Mriligh urged the importance of some means of securing teachers well qualified for their duties.

Several other gentlemen spoke in regard to the matter, when the question was taken and the resolutions adopted, twenty-eight voting in the affirmative and eight in the negative. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk be authorized to sign checks for the appropriation (§ 7.734.48) made at the last meeting for extra work, fitting up and farmishing Ward School No. 18 in Fifty Stat street, in the Nineteenth Ward, notwithstanding any irregularities in the proceedings or departure from the rules and by-laws in the case.

any irregularities in the proceedings or departure from the raise and by laws in the case.

Mr. MILLER presented the draft of a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York, prepared by the President of the Beard. The memorialists represent that the City of New-York provides free education for all within the school age residing within the limits, numbering over 120,000, at an estimated cost for 1250 of #1,025,354 \$5. The amount contributed by the City of New-York for the support of schools in other portions of the State is for 1259 about \$477,639 \$4. The amount contributed by the City of New-York for the support of schools in other portions of the State is for 1259 about \$477,639 \$4. The amount contributed by the City of New-York toward the support of departments of the State is other than schools, being the result of the mill and quarter tax imposed by the Legislature at its sersion in 1855, for the year 1856 is \$600, 747 54, making a total contribution of New-York for the year 1856 toward the State Government of \$780,837 24. The memorialists pray that a law be passed empowering the Board to expend within the City and County of New-York all money collected therein for the cause of education, and that the several counties expend only such moneys as may be levied in each county for the support of the system. The document was adopted, ordered to be printed, and transmitted to the Legislature.

The report of the Finance Committee on the application of the selection of other soft the Sixth Ward for appropriation for extra work was adopted after counderable debate. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Patrick Eunis, a carpenter, fell from a scaffolding in Bridgeport yesterday afternoon while at work, and was instantly killed. He was a native of County Meath, Ireland, and leaves a wife and children to

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The Net Orleans Picayune, Feb. 13.

From The Neti-Orleans Picayone, Peb. 13.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Sheppay of the Indianois and Galveston, arrived this morning. By this arrival we have San Antonio papers of the 31st ult., Austin 2d inst., Galveston to the 7th.

The bark Norumbega, from New-York, arrive d off Galveston on the 7th inst.

The News learns from Laustin that the Legislature passed the bill which relinquishes the State to the Counties for the years 1858 and 1857; along a passed the bill which relinquishes the State to the Counties for the years 1858 and 1857; along a passed to the San Antonio Texas that the Legislature has passed a bill granting to his that the Legislature has passed a bill granting to his eland the \$100. We learn from The San Antonio Texas that the Legislature has passed a bill granting to his eland the \$100. The San Antonio and Mexican Guif Railroad Company of an extension of time till June, 1857, to build tweet y-five miles of road.

The Legislature at its late sussion, reated fifteen new counties. It also passed a stringer t liquor license

There appears to be some doubt as? to the provisions of the Debt bill passed by the Lexi alsture. We do not find the bill or a statement of its provisions in any of our exchanges. The Austra 3 cate Times has an article on the passage of the bill by the Lexislature is one of the most important matters ever r transacted by that body. The acceptance of the? erms proposed by the United States Congress distances of, settles, and for ever wipes out the debt. It can stands disentirabled from her engagements, with a full treasury, a fair name and a bright future. The action of the Legislature is just cause of gree ulation to the country. It places the Lone Star S ate upon high and envisible grounds."

grounds. The Times closes its article by hailing "the settle"ment of the debt que sion, as a proud achievement
"for Texas—the bark inger of better times and more
"rapid advancemer t." Such of our exchanges as
have the intelligence of the passage of the bill, appear to be well sleased with the settlement of the
ouestion.